

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1774.

VIENNA, July 16.

WE are assured that the Turks never before shewed so much intrepidity as in the action between them and the Russians on the 10th of last month. It continued for four hours in the midst of a good, except the last attack, which was on a plain. The Turks returned four times to the charge, and would certainly have cut in pieces a whole regiment of infantry, if squadrons of hussars had not opportunely come to their assistance, and attacked the Turks in flank. As it was, great numbers of Russians were killed. Since this affair, the light troops of prince Kamenki have extended themselves towards Schumna and Varna. The communication between Silistria and Varna is already cut off.

The 23d of June field-marshal Romanzow passed the Danube at Gurabola. The 16th he advanced within four leagues of Silistria, where he fixed his headquarters. According to appearances, his intention seems to be to make another attack on that place, as all necessary dispositions for that purpose are carrying on upon the island which is opposite that fortress, and to which general Lloyd, an Englishman, has received orders to repair with four regiments, whilst general Solikow is to observe the motions of that body of Turks which is near Rutzig.

HACUE, July 29. We learn, from all parts, that the harvest this year is most abundant. Our letters from Vienna, Smyrna, France, England, the borders of the Baltic, as well as all the countries adjoining us, confirm the above accounts. The letters from England mention, that there has not been so fertile a year as the present since 1731.

August 5. The last letters from Vienna, of the best authority, advise, that the Russian general count de Romanzow, after having passed the Danube with all his army, and rested his troops a few hours, marched at their head with so much agility against the Turks, that the grand visir, not expecting to be so suddenly surprised, quitted his advantageous situation very precipitately, and retired with his army under the cannon of Adrianople, abandoning his camp, and the towns of Silistria and Varna, to the mercy of the Russians, who took possession of them, and at the same time became masters of Bulgaria, and of the Danube. It is said that the great panic with which the Turks were seized, on account of the late advantages gained over them by the Russians, occasioned such a desertion among the troops that the visir found himself obliged to make this retreat.

WARSAW, August 3. The treaty lately signed betwixt the Russians and the Porte contains 23 articles, but the following most material ones are all that are at present known.

1. The absolute independence of the Crimea, and that their Chans shall for the future have no further duties to render the grand signior than such as are due to him as the supreme calif of the mahometan religion.
2. Russia shall have a free navigation and trade in the Black sea, and in all the harbours, rivers, and ports of the Turkish empire.
3. The fortresses Asoph, Jenekale, Kertich, and Kinburn, with their districts, and a tract of land between the rivers Bug and Dnieper, shall belong to Russia.
4. Russia shall have the liberty of building new fortresses, and repairing the old ones, as they think fit.
5. The Porte shall always give the reigning sovereign of Russia the title of Padichach, that is, Emperor of all the Russias.
6. Russia returns her conquests, stipulating certain prerogatives and privileges for the inhabitants of the provinces and islands restored, which puts them in security; and,
7. The Porte engages to pay Russia a large sum of money, not less than forty-eight millions, nor more than seventy millions of piasters, to defray the expenses that empire has been at during the war, and to give them all the artillery they have in their army.

The news of the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Porte causes the greatest fermentation here; some hope that an end of all our troubles and divisions will follow; others, on the contrary, think that we shall be exposed to greater misfortunes than we have already suffered. Prince Repnin, who has resided here some years as ambassador from Russia, after signing the peace, set off himself with that important news to his court, to have it ratified by his sovereign. The deplorable situation to which the grand visir was reduced by the skillful manoeuvres of the field-marshal count Romanzow was the cause of this great event. The marshal having first sent about 50,000 of his men over the Danube, passed it himself without any obstacle from the grand visir. He then kept Silistria in awe with a corps under major-general Lloyd (an Englishman, who wrote, admirably, the campaigns of the last continental war) and Kuzug, with another division under general Solikow, who at the same time cut off the communication with Varna. Marshal Romanzow, with the heavy artillery, held such a position near Schomla, as cut off the communication between the grand visir together with the grand Turkish army and their magazines, and intercepted all their provisions. He placed general Kamenki in an advanced position to stop any succours that might come to their relief. An Ottoman corps of 2000 waggons from Adrianople, escorted by 18,000 men, was coming for that purpose; but was beaten by general Kamenki, and all the waggons taken; an account of which being brought to the Turkish camp, the grand visir found his army ready to mutiny for want of provision, and that he could not give battle in that position, without manifestly exposing himself to a defeat; therefore, after attempting to no purpose the

renewal of negotiations and recommencing of a congress, he was obliged, on the 11th of July, to sign the conditions which the Russians imposed, and which are nearly the same as they required at the congresses of Focznani and Bucharest, in 1773, and 1773.

Vienna, August 4. This day, at noon, a courier arrived here with the news of peace between Russia and the Porte having been concluded on the 17th of July, at the head-quarters at Buyack Canarochi, and signed, on the part of their respective sovereigns, by marshal count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, chieftain to the grand visir.

WARSAW, August 13. The peace lately concluded between Russia and the Porte is the topic of every conversation, and the astonishment of all the politicians. It is impossible it should turn out so, say they, but the grand visir was bribed by count Romanzow to sign that scandalous agreement. The Russian troops on the other side of the Danube did not exceed 18,000, mostly undisciplined recruits, who had never seen a battle; but how so small an army could conquer 150,000 well disciplined troops, or how the grand visir was able to defend his conduct at Constantinople, it is impossible as yet to determine. In the mean time the peace is concluded, and that to the great surprise of those powers who had offered themselves as mediators, and intended to manage the peace as best suited their own interest; but how much were they disappointed in finding that a million of rubles to the grand visir was the only mediating power that could obtain so glorious a peace for Russia, by which she will become so powerful, as well by sea as land, that none of the princes of Europe will be able to cope with her; but whether the fate of Poland is determined by that peace, or what is agreed on with regard to the unhappy republic is entirely unknown, which occasioned a belief that the grand visir had agreed to subject the whole country to Russia, upon which the Austrian and Prussian ministers here pressed the delegates to sign the plan of the council permanent, which was done by the delegates on Saturday last, and by the king on the Sunday following. In the mean time a great revolution is talked of here, which is to be effected by Russia, in conjunction with our court; and many assert that the court of Berlin is to have a hand in it, though on this occasion obliged to play a double part.

LONDON, August 1.

IT is said that a French nobleman of great quality is in London intog. settling some business relative to Poland. He is so cautious of being seen that he never goes out of his lodging till late at night, when he goes in a chair to Downing-street, from whence he is conveyed in a coach, attended by a certain lord, to such places as their business may require. 'Tis thought this will make the king of Prussia sweat and fret when he is acquainted with it.

August 3. A great misunderstanding is said to prevail between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon: it is said that the latter has given orders to its ambassador to leave the Spanish dominions unless a proper regard is paid to some remonstrances which he has lately offered upon matters of great importance.

August 12. Last night a Prussian courier, said to be a person of great distinction, arrived at St. James's with some dispatches from his majesty the king of Prussia, which were immediately transmitted to Kew.

It was last night believed, that the premium of insurance on British ships and merchandise bound to the Southward, will soon be considerably advanced.

Several papers respecting the Manila affair, are now said to be under the consideration of the privy council.

August 13. An express was sent off three weeks ago to Canada, to arm the militia of that country with all convenient speed. The reason of this order may be easily guessed, to have a body of forces in readiness to assist the operations of General Gage in reducing the malcontents of the provinces.

It is said that Sir George Howard will very soon be appointed Governor to one of the principal colonies in North America.

The Warfaw Gazette, of July 17th, gives the following account of the terms of the peace concluded between Russia and the Porte on the 17th ult. Russia is to have twenty millions Loewen dollars as a compensation for the expense of the war; she is also to have a free navigation on the Black sea, and the independency of the Crimea is to be allowed. According to that Gazette, the peace was signed between Prince Repnin and Reis Effendi. Thus, at last, an end is put to a war in which it is thought no less than 3 or 400,000 men have been carried off, and of which neither side will have much to boast.

The convention between our court and that of St. Petersburg, relative to the exemption of British vessels from paying duties of entry in any of the Russian ports, is concluded, and will soon be made public.

Several transport ships are contracted for, on Government account, to carry forces to America.

One house in this city only remits over to Holland, half-yearly, 80,000l. for the interest of money which the Dutch have in our public funds.

It is privately whispered, that within these few days some very disagreeable things have passed between our ministers and the Dutch ambassador, concerning some late transactions in America, which have been hitherto concealed from the public eye.

The safety of the nation dwells with the common people. If they will refrain from drink and bribery, they may return a Parliament that, by a miracle, may save their country.

The letters that went from Paris the 23d of July last

were stopped going out, and several of them opened; others which were not opened were detained till the following post, all which occasion various speculations.

August 12. Advice is said to have been received from Paris, that the king of Spain has actually intreated the co-operation of the court of France with him, in a scheme to be put immediately into execution, and in case of non-compliance threatened to dissolve the alliance now subsisting between the two crowns; and that a council was summoned, when it was determined to favour the demand of his catholic majesty.

A desertion has already begun to take place amongst the troops at Boston: a serjeant and eight men have deserted from one of the regiments, a corporal and four men from another.

It is said that Governor Hutchinson will have a pension, for life, on the Irish establishment.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Sir George Brudenel Rodney had dispatched a man of war and a schooner to the Havannah, to desire the governor to deliver up all the English shipwrights, artificers, &c. employed there, which request was not only absolutely refused, but the man of war was ordered to quit the place immediately.

Several patents of Irish peerage are now making out; amongst them there are, for certain, two patriots in the Irish house of commons.

There hath been already 300,000l. in light gold brought to the bank, which has been exchanged for current coin.

The following melancholy affair happened lately at the court of Denmark: a captain having asked a favour from the king, he granted it; but Prince Frederick, the Princess Dowager's son, hearing of it, he says to the captain, "You shall not have that favour done you." The captain answered, "Then you and the princess dowager are more king than the king himself." Immediately the prince drew his sword, and stabbed him to the heart. Let us admire the happiness of our constitution! Would a prince of Britain have escaped the punishment due to so base an action?

BATH, August 16. On Tuesday last Mr. Dupre's famous horse Amphiboleigy, rode by himself, trotted sixteen miles on the London road, near this city, for a wager of 100 guineas. He was allowed an hour to do it, but performed it with ease in five minutes within the time.

LIVERPOOL, August 19. On Friday night last, we had a violent storm here at W. in which the Philadelphia packet, Capt. Hallock, who sailed from hence that evening for Maryland, was drove upon Hoyle Bank, where she beat to pieces; two of the hands, the ship and cargo, are totally lost.

August 20. It is said that a large sum of money has been remitted in a very private manner to the court of Berlin.

A regiment of soldiers is ordered to embark for Jamaica, on board the men of war which are to sail from Portsmouth for that island.

Orders were on Tuesday sent off from the war office to Ireland, to discharge the transports which were taken up at Corke and Kinsale on government account, a stop being put to the embarkation of troops from that kingdom.

It is said that a battalion of the guards will have orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston on the shortest notice.

August 23. Immediately after the death of the late French king, orders were given for reducing the land-forces of that kingdom, and for discharging a number of hired troops, among which were the Swiss and Double-blond guards, but within these three weeks this order has been countermanded.

Orders, we are informed, are sent over to Ireland to lay an embargo upon all salt provisions sold to the French or Spaniards.

August 26. The island of Candia, which is ceded by the empress of Russia to Great Britain, according to treaty, is situate in the Mediterranean sea, just at the mouth of the Archipelago, in lat. 35 deg. 19 min. N. long. 25 deg. 23 min. E. It is the ancient Crete, is 200 miles long, and 60 broad, almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the center of the whole, and is a place of great trade, resorted to by all the nations of Europe. It has two large bays or anchoring for shipping, one at Candia, the capital, the other at Canea, and a smaller one at Brofa, which last is chiefly resorted to by the Italians. It will be of the utmost consequence to the Levant trade, and a small force will be enough to keep it in the hands of the English.

The political balance of Europe seems at present to be in a very critical situation. France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Sweden, as politicians tell us, are to join against Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia. As to the empress queen, she may have complaints against the elector of Hanover; but the part France inclined to take against her in the Polish affairs is a business that cannot but remain ultra in mente reposum; and while this is the case, little of sincerity can be expected from that quarter. Sweden, indeed, may remember the illicit transfer of Bremen and Verden to the reign of George I. and may besides have a propensity towards France; but as for Sardinia, what can tempt her monarch to this breach? Surely not the barren hills of Corsica, inhabited by an iron race of men; it were absurd to suppose it. On the other hand, Catherine may, in case of a war, serve us as long as it will serve herself; and as for the royal plunderer of Prussia, it is highly probable that he will break his unversal engagements with any other power concerned in the division of Poland, till the partition has caused a quarrel, and then—he will just take the side which will coincide with his own interest. In this view of matters, the alliances talked of are not very

likely to take place; and as to the young chevalier, he is likely to prove but a cypher in the business.

An evening paper says, we hear that the last resolution in the cabinet, relative to the Bostonians, was as follows: to use conciliating measures for the present, call the parliament early in the winter, and to prevail upon them to pass an act empowering a committee of twelve (of whom general Gage is to be a resident) to forfeit the lands of all those refractory spirits who sign conventions, or any other way disturb the public tranquillity. This immediate attack upon private property, with a power of devolving on others, is thought the most direct scheme of bringing them to obedience. The precedent is drawn from the civil wars in Ireland, in the reigns of Charles I. and William III.

It is the opinion among the trading world at the west end of the town, that the Boston port-bill will be repealed; and the reason given is, that if our manufacturers at home are distressed, the loss will fall ultimately on the gentry, who will not be long enabled to live with their accustomed elegance.

The present state of affairs in America, says a correspondent, seem to demand the immediate meeting of the parliament, as the fate of that continent, and the consequent fate of England, may in a great measure depend on their resolves.

August 27. Orders are sent to all the sea-ports to prevent any seamen of Great Britain entering into foreign service.

Fourteen sail of transports, from 200 to 500 tons burthen, are ordered to be taken up, at different ports, for government service.

The whole of the treaty between the Turks and Russians is not expected to be made public till it has been ratified by the two powers; which must be some time, on account of the great distance between Petersburg and Constantinople.

QUEBEC, September 15.

Translation of the address of the clergy,

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; major-general and commander in chief over the province of Quebec.

SIR,

PERMIT us when we congratulate your excellency on your happy return, likewise to felicitate ourselves and the province, on having you for the protector of our laws and religious liberties. History will rank your name among the heroes of warriors, and the wisdom of politicians, but gratitude is already imprinted in the heart of every Canadian. We know with what firmness you have supported our interests, and the testimony of the people of our fidelity to his most gracious majesty, the parliament. We want words to express our sincere gratitude, but the universal joy, and the fervent expressions of allegiance, those public demonstrations, on the moment of your excellency's arrival, with your worthy family, are proofs too convincing to need any arguments to support them.

Your name will be ever held in the highest esteem in Canada, and you will always find the clergy to be good and faithful subjects.

J. JOHN OLIVER, bishop of Quebec.

H. F. GRAVE, superior of the seminary.

LOUIS AUG. DE GLAPION, superior-general of the Jesuits.

MANUEL CREPEL, superior of the recollets.

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; captain-general and governor in chief of the province of Quebec, &c. &c.

May it please your excellency,

WE his majesty's Canadian subjects, in the city of Quebec, are deeply impressed with the most lively gratitude for the protection your excellency has afforded us, and the care and solicitude you have taken to render us happy and easy, call upon us to congratulate you on your happy arrival in this metropolis.

Suffer us to express the satisfaction we feel from the favour which his most excellent majesty, our sovereign lord, has conferred on us, by placing you, sir, (who is very justly styled our protector and father) at our head, to rule over us, to guide and establish the government of this province, upon an happy, firm and lasting foundation, by putting in force the act which his most gracious majesty and his parliament have been pleased to pass for this province. We know what we owe to your excellency alone; the gracious treatment of his most sacred majesty and the parliament, are obligations we never shall forget, but always acknowledge with the most respectful gratitude.

We desire through you to offer at the foot of the throne of our most gracious and beloved sovereign, our assurances of the most profound respect, our attachment, and inviolable fidelity, (confirmed by an oath) and to assure him, that he has no subjects more faithful or dutiful than the Canadians, and that we will be at all times and on all occasions ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his sacred person, his crown, his parliament, and his arms. Knowing your prudence, moderation, equity, the uprightness and goodness of your heart, we flatter ourselves your administration will prove propitious to our wishes, and that your excellency will be pleased, according to the tenor of the act you have obtained in our favour, to suffer us to participate in the rights and privileges of English citizens.

We shall never cease to offer up our prayers to heaven for the prosperity and preservation of your excellency, her ladyship your illustrious consort, and your family, who will forever be held dear in the remembrance of the Canadians.

BOSTON, October 10.

WEDNESDAY last the members chosen in consequence of governor Gage's late writs for calling a general assembly, met at the court-house in Salem, pursuant to the precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the usual oaths, which should have been administered by the governor or other constitutional officers; and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they proceeded to business, and passed the following resolves.

PROVINCE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the court-house at Salem, October 7, 1774.

WHEREAS his excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; did issue writs bearing date the first of September

last, for the election of members to serve as representatives in a great and general court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th day of October instant, at the court-house in this place; and whereas a majority of members duly elected in consequence of said writ, did attend at said court-house the time appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking seats and acting as representatives in said great and general court; but were not met by the governor, or other constitutional officer or officers by him appointed for administering the usual oaths and qualifying them thereto. And whereas a proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last, and published in sundry news-papers, with the signature of his excellency, contains many reflections on this province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state; and appears to have been considered by his excellency as a constitutional discharge of all such persons as have been elected in consequence of his excellency's said writ—The members aforesaid so attending, having considered the measures which his excellency has been pleased to take by his said proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust and disrespectful to the province, think it their duty to pass the following resolves.

Therefore, resolved, as the opinion of said members, 1st. That by the royal charter of the province, the Governor for the time being is expressly obliged to convene "upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every year for ever, and at such other times as he shall think fit, and appoint a great and general court." And therefore that as his excellency had thought fit, and by his writ appointed a great and general court to be convened on the fifth day of October instant, his conduct in preventing the same is against the express words, as well as true sense and meaning of the charter, and unconstitutional; more especially as by charter his excellency's power to "adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all great and general courts," doth not take place after said court shall be appointed, until they have first "met and convened."

2^d. That the constitutional government of the inhabitants of this province being by a considerable military force at this time attempted to be superceded and annulled, and the people under the most alarming and just apprehensions of slavery, having in their laudable endeavours to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all occasions the greatest aversion to disorder and tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his excellency's said proclamation, that his representations of the province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state, are reflections the inhabitants have by no means merited; and therefore that they are highly injurious and unkind.

3^d. That as the pretended cause of his excellency's proclamation for discharging the members elected by the province in pursuance of his writs, has for a considerable time existed, his excellency's conduct in choosing to issue said proclamation (had it been in other respects unexceptionable) but a few days before the court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary expence and trouble a great majority of members from the extremities of the province, is a measure by no means consistent with the dignity of the province; and therefore it ought to be considered as a disrespectful treatment of the province, and as an opposition to that reconciliation between Great Britain and the colonies so ardently wished for by all the friends of both.

4th. That some of the causes assigned as aforesaid for this unconstitutional and wanton prevention of the general court, have in all good governments been considered among the greatest reasons for convening a parliament or assembly, and therefore the proclamation is considered as a further proof, not only of his excellency's disaffection towards the province, but of the necessity of its most vigorous and immediate exertions for preserving the freedom and constitution thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded, Voted, That the members aforesaid, do now resolve themselves into a provincial congress, to be joined by such other persons as have been or shall be chosen for that purpose, to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of his majesty in the peace, welfare and prosperity of the province.

Copy Attch.

BENJA. LINCOLN, Clerk.

A provincial congress being thus formed, and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they adjourned to the court-house in Concord, there to meet on Tuesday the eleventh day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

[We hear that the number of representatives from the several towns, which met at Salem last week, consisted of ninety.]

October 13. Yesterday the Rose, man of war arrived here from Newfoundland, with three companies of the 6th regiment.

Intelligence is received by Capt. Callahan, that six regiments more are ordered immediately for Boston.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

On Thursday morning last major general Haldimand embarked on board the transport named the Countess of Darlington, attended by major of brigade Moncreiff, Capt. Thomas Gamble, assistant quarter-master general, Capt. Brehm, aid de camp, and Capt. Hutchison; with General Haldimand also embarked Col. Richard Prescott of his majesty's royal fusiliers, a company of the royal artillery, with a large quantity of ordnance stores for Castle William. Three companies of the royal regiment of Ireland, under the command of Capt. Shee, and the 47th regiment commanded by Major Cairncross, were embarked on board the Empress of Russia, and other transports for the port of Boston.

On board the transports are a great number of artificers, who have engaged to work upon the barracks preparing for the accommodation of his majesty's troops at Boston.

ANNAPOLIS, October 27.

We hear from Potomack, that on Wednesday the 19th instant, died Mrs. RACHEL ADDISON, the wife of the Rev. Mr. HENRY ADDISON. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. DANIEL DULANEY, Esq; of this city—the worthy daughter of a worthy father.

The committee for Calvert county, being informed that Mr. Benjamin C. Stoddert had received a cargo of tea, which was imported from London in the ship Frigate, Alexander Wallace, and was selling the same at Hunting-town in said county, on his own private account—in consequence of which they met at said town, on Monday the 24th of October, and upon examining the invoice and shop-note of goods received by said ship, it does not appear that there was any tea in the cargo.—Mr. Stoddert being called upon by the committee, to inform them where the tea came from, that he has now in his store—produced an invoice of goods taken out of Mr. Molleison's store at Georgetown in August last, wherein it appears that there is a chest of tea, which from the affidavits of Mr. William Allen and others, came in about two years ago with a cargo of goods sent by Mr. Molleison to that place, and from thence was sent to Mr. Stoddert to be disposed of by him, as he has the management of Mr. Molleison's store at Hunting-town.

The committee are fully satisfied that Mr. Stoddert has not in any manner acted contrary to the true intent and meaning of the resolves of the general committee of this province.

Per order,

JOSEPH WILKINSON, clk. com.

Hunting-town, October 31, 1774.

The report in consequence of which the above committee met, having been circulated with the most industrious rancour, has undoubtedly left on some minds, impression to my prejudice not easily to be effaced: I cannot therefore help adverting the public, to a worldly prospect, however advantageous to my private interest, no solicitations or threats from my relations in business, (which by the bye were never offered or intended) should ever induce me to deviate in the smallest manner, from the true spirit of the resolutions entered into by my country for the general weal.—I am man whose conduct such motives as these would influence, is only to be equalled in depravity of heart, by the malicious propagators of groundless falsehoods, tending to destroy that confidence, every American ought (especially at this time) to place in his countrymen.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN C. STODDERT

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are extremely sorry that we are obliged to appear in print on the present occasion, but our conduct in a late unfortunate affair, being highly misrepresented, we find it necessary, in justice to our characters, and for the true information of the public, to give a full and impartial account of the proceedings on the whole, and must beg your indulgence for the perusal of those facts that we are now going to lay before you, by which you will be enabled to form a true judgment, how far we merit the severe censure that has been imposed on us.

On Friday the 14th inst. arrived here, the brig Peggy Stewart, having on board for us, with many other goods, one whole, eight half, and eight quarter chests of tea. Soon after her arrival, Mr. Anthony Stewart (part owner of said vessel) applied to us, and desired that we would supply captain Jackson with money to pay the duty on the said tea, otherwise the vessel could not be entered, which we absolutely refused to do, and at the same time informed Mr. Stewart what our determinations were with regard to the tea, and that we were then writing the following letter to the gentlemen of the committee, and which James Williams immediately waited on them with.

To Charles Carroll and John Hall, Esqrs. and the other gentlemen of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock, Oct. 14, 1774.

Gentlemen,

This is to inform you, that the brig Peggy Stewart, captain Jackson, is just arrived from London, and agreeable to our order of the 14th May last, have got many goods on board for us, among which are a few chests of tea; although agreeable to our order, yet its contrary to our expectation, as we was in great hopes the tea would not have been shipped; but as it has unluckily come to hand, and are sensible the late of it at this time will be disagreeable to our friends and neighbours, we are therefore willing to leave to your determination, what is to be done with the said tea, and will readily acquiesce in any measures you may see fit, either in landing and storing it—re-shipping it to London—the West-Indies—or otherwise.

We are gentlemen,

your most obedient,

humble servants,

T. O. C. WILLIAMS, & Co.

Tell. ST. GEO. PEASE, cl. committee.

The above letter was delivered by James Williams to Mr. Matthias Hammond, one of the gentlemen of the committee, who informed him, that the committee would meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to take the same into consideration. But on the said Williams's return home, Mr. Anthony Stewart waited on him, and informed him, that the captain had entered the vessel, and that he (Mr. Stewart) had paid the duty on the tea.

Those of the committee that were in town, met according to appointment, at 3 o'clock, and were informed of the duty on the tea, having been paid as above. Four only of the committee being present, it was judged proper to call a meeting of the people, and notice was immediately given, to meet at half past 5 o'clock the same evening at the playhouse. They met accordingly, and our letter to the committee, as above, was read; after which the captain of the brig, with the deputy collectors, were examined, relative to the entry and paying the duty, which was found to be as above stated. The question was then moved and put, whether the tea should be landed in America or not? and was unanimously carried in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to inspect the landing of the said goods; after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant, 11 o'clock.

But in the interim, on the preceding Monday, a proposal was made by Charles Carroll, Esq; (one of the gentlemen of the committee) to Mr. Stewart and us, that if we would agree to destroy the tea ourselves, he

light it would be satisfactory to the people; to which we readily consented, and gave from under our hands that we would destroy it immediately, in any manner that was thought most proper by them. But the proposal, and offer of ours, was, by Mr. Matthias Hammond, and some others, opposed; upon which it was agreed to defer it to the ensuing Wednesday. In the mean time hand-bills were dispersed through the city by Matthias Hammond, to acquaint the people with the arrival of the tea, and requesting them to meet on Wednesday afternoon. But no mention being made in the said bills, who gave the committee information of the tea being arrived, and finding many false reports propagated, greatly to our disadvantage, we thought it incumbent on us to lay before the people, convened on Wednesday, an impartial view of conduct on the whole affair, as follows.

Gentlemen, the tea now on board the brig Peggy Stewart, was imported by Amos Hayton, of London, agreeable to an order of Thomas C. Williams, & Co. dated Annapolis, May last, and the order made out by Joseph and Charles Williams, who transacts the company's business. Finding our conduct censured for importing this tea, as we are deeply interested in the event, as well as in peace and harmony of this province, with permission, therefore take this opportunity to lay before you a plain narrative of the part we have acted, and motives by which we were actuated.

We in October 1773 (as others did) imported tea, being the first time we ever imported any from Great-Britain, and finding it to meet with a ready sale, no objection to its importation, we also with our neighbours ordered tea in our spring cargo, which arrived in April and May last, and then, (there still being objection to its importation) we on the 14th May, also ordered the tea now unfortunately arrived in the Peggy Stewart, which was ordered by Amos Hayton, of London, in July last, and not by our brother Thomas (as hath been reported) as will appear by copy of our letter and order to said Hayton, and by the voice of the said tea, and the letter accompanying it. We did not think till about the beginning of July, that the importation of tea would be stopped, before the general non-importation took place, (and in a letter to our merchant in London, dated 14th July, I desired he would not exceed our former orders in anything, particularly in tea, which our letter book will also prove.) But soon after, in August, we were advised that if the tea ordered was shipped, it would be allowed to be landed, or the duty paid, and on that time we was determined, in case it should arrive, to give it up immediately to the disposal of the committee, to do with it what they thought proper; as we told many people before the tea came, which I believe Mr. Thomas Harwood and Mr. Hodgson well remember; and on the same subject we also wrote Messrs. Samuel and Robert Purviance in September last, which letter we have returned from them, and ready to produce.

On the arrival of the Peggy Stewart here with the tea, we immediately made the committee acquainted therewith, and expressed our readiness to abide by their determination with respect to it; and on Mr. Stewart's application to us for money to pay the duty on the same, we absolutely refused it, or doing any thing concerning it, until the committee had resolved what should be done with it. And we further declare, that the vessel has entered at the custom house, and the duty paid, without our knowledge or consent.

Upon the whole gentlemen, we have endeavoured to lay before you every particular circumstance that occurs to us relative to this unhappy affair, and with to conceal no part of our conduct therein, and if any thing further should be required of us, we are sincerely willing to give all the satisfaction in our power, and are heartily sorry that any thing of this nature should have happened, which has been the cause of so much uneasiness to you, and the public in general.

From what has been said, we hope it will appear clearly to you and every candid person, that we have not acted designedly in this affair, with an intent to infringe in the least any of the resolutions entered into by this province, and likewise, that we have not been actuated by any sinister motives, either in favour of ministerial power, court, party, or otherwise; and we still declare, as heretofore, that whatever shall be your determination on the occasion, we will cheerfully acquiesce in it.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servants,
Annapolis,
Oct 19, 1774.
J. & J. WILLIAMS.
True copy, JOHN DUCKETT, cl. com.

This letter James Williams waited on Charles Carroll, Esq; with at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which time Mr. Carroll informed him, the committee would not sit as a committee that day; however, that when the people met, the said letter should be read to them, and our other letters and papers examined in public, agreeable to our request. But about 10 o'clock the committee met, and sent for us to lay our papers before them for their inspection; which we accordingly did; and on their examining the same, they acknowledged our conduct to be satisfactory in every particular except in importing so large a quantity, which was all the objections they made. These sentiments of the

There has not been any opposition lately in this province against the importation of tea; and we the less suspicion of its being disagreeable, we would not order it on any consideration.

However it is hard to judge what will be the effect of our former known how to act. We don't purpose to order any more goods, until something is done conclusively; neither would we choose to have our former orders exceeded, especially in tea; for it is possible it might make some disturbance when it arrives here; and we would not desire to do so, so as that no complaint can be shown our neglect in it. But in case any tea should come to us, we shall give it up to any committee that may be appointed, to do with it as they may think proper, as we are satisfied no settlements that we can reap from it, would be equal to the disadvantage of incurring the displeasure of our friends.

We are, dear Sir,
Thos. C. Williams, & Co.
This letter was received by us from Messrs. Williams, at the time of the tea, or within a day thereof.

committee we fully expected would have been made known to the people; but, to our utter disappointment, and greatly to our prejudice, our conduct on the occasion, was kept entirely secret from them; and instead thereof, a most ungenerous piece was drawn up by Matthias Hammond, wherein, notwithstanding our candid behaviour, we are most cruelly made liable to the same degree of censure, as Mr. Stewart who paid the duty; which piece was afterwards produced, and we were called upon to read and acknowledge in the midst of an incensed people, wholly unacquainted with our conduct in the affair. Do we not lay under this severe censure merely for want of the public's being informed of our behaviour on the occasion? and why stab us thus in the back in the most tender part, our characters?

Mr. Hammond in his hand-bills of the 14th instant, says:—*those of the committee that were in the town, hearing of the arrival of the said vessel, but why did he not at the same time inform the public, how, and in what manner we made the gentlemen acquainted with it, but no—this would be doing an act of justice.*

We expected to have seen in the Maryland Gazette of the 10th instant, a full and impartial state of the whole proceedings on the affair; but to our great surprise, we find but a very imperfect account thereof; without the least light thrown on our conduct, by which the public might be enabled to form a true judgment of it.

These are the unfair, the ungenerous proceedings; that we think we have just reason to complain of.

When we ordered this tea, we did nothing more than our neighbours; for it is well known that most merchants, both here and in Baltimore, that ordered fall goods, ordered tea as usual; and to our certain knowledge, in the months of April, May and June last, near thirty chests were imported into this city by different merchants, and the duties paid without the least opposition: we therefore think it hard, may cruel usage, that our characters should be thus blasted for only doing what more people in this province, that are concerned in trade have likewise done.

We now submit our conduct on the whole of this affair (in which we have been so unfortunately involved, merely from one imprudent action of Mr. Stewart, of paying the duty on the tea) to the impartial consideration of the public; and have no doubt, but that upon the perusal of the facts above stated, they will be inclined to withdraw that unjust censure, that from their misinformation, has been so injuriously fixed on us.

We are very respectfully,
The public's most humble servants,

Annapolis, JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

October 1774. N. B. Some unjust reflections having been thrown out against our brother Thomas Charles Williams, charging him with being the shipper of the tea, (and that in a private manner) we do solemnly declare, that he had no hand in shipping either the tea, or any other of the goods that arrived therewith; which we fully proved (by his and other letters) to the satisfaction of the committee, on Wednesday the 10th instant.—And we further declare, that to our knowledge, he has not shipped either tea, or any other article into this province, since his departure for England, last March.

J. and J. W.

At the request of the committee for Anne-Arundel county, the following depositions are inserted.

Baltimore county, ff. THE deposition of captain James Phillips, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that in the month of July last past, he, this deponent, was in the city of London, and in company with Mr. Thomas C. Williams, of Annapolis, and heard him say, that he would import goods, as usual, in spite of their resolves, and that he would import tea, and laugh at them when he had done; that this deponent heard Mr. Williams also say, it was his opinion there would not be any general non-importation agreed to on the continent, or words to that amount, and further saith not.

J. PHILLIPS.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th October, 1774, before

JA. CALHOUN.

True copy. Test. J. DUCKETT, cl. com.

Baltimore county, ff. THE deposition of John M'Leure, of Baltimore county, merchant, who being sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that in the month of July last past, he, this deponent, was in the city of London, that he there saw Thomas Williams, of the city of Annapolis, merchant, being one of the house of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. that he was several times in company with him, and was conversing on the affairs of America; that Mr. Thomas Williams declared that it was his opinion, that the principal people of Philadelphia and New-York would never enter into another non-importation agreement; that he, the said Thomas Williams, for his part, said he would not, but that he would import goods as usual, and let him see the man who would prevent him, and further this deponent saith not.

JOHN M'LEURE.

Sworn to this 18th October, 1774, before

JA. CALHOUN.

True copy. Test. J. DUCKETT, cl. com.

Advertised for want of room, will be inserted gratis.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Betty, L. Wayman, from N. Carolina.

Schooner Belvidera, J. Waters, from St. Martin's.

CLERK.

Brig Prosperous, Clear Lallow, for Lisbon.

Schooner Ninety-two, Joseph Smith, for Salem.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

Has just imported in the General Friends, Capt.

Naline, from London.

A GENERAL assortment of merchandises, which

are now opening at his store on the front of the dock, and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the usual

advantage, for ready money only.

October 18, 1774.
This day arrived from Barbadoes, the ship, Capt. Lightfoot, with a cargo of choice rum and sugar, and Barbadoes spirit of different ages, which will be sold on good terms, by the subscribers, at their store in Baltimore-town.
WILLIAM LUX and ROWLEY.
Who have still remaining some St. Kitts rum, Jamaica coffee, and molasses.

Annapolis, October 19, 1774.
STRAYED from the subscriber, a large black cow, with a small streak of white under her belly, and a black and white face, marked with a crop on the right ear, and a slit in the left; she is near calving, was lately brought from the back woods, and was seen on the road between Mrs. Dorsey's and the vine yard. Whoever will take up and deliver the said cow to me, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings.
THOMAS GABSAWAY, junr.

WANTED.
A SOBER industrious single man, who is well acquainted with plantation work, and the proper management of negroes, such a one well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber near Annapolis.
DAVID KERE.
N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting or shooting on any part of my plantation.

October 20, 1774.
To be sold, on Wednesday the 26th of November next, at Broad-creek ferry, Kent-Island,

SEVERAL negroes, the time of several servant men and women, household furniture, several horses and some black cattle. They will be disposed of at public sale, for ready cash, or tobacco.
JAMES HUTCHINGS, junr.

October 20, 1774.
To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, on the twenty-first day of December next, at the coffee-house in Annapolis.

FIVE tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Migottry river, on Deep creek, within four miles of Annapolis; and on the twenty-ninth of December, will be exposed to public sale at Mr. Joseph Ellicott's mill, sundry tracts of land lying in the county aforesaid, on Patuxent Falls, near Messrs. Hood and Ellicott's mills: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one other third in six months, the remaining part in twelve months, paying interest all giving security if required: the sale to begin at one o'clock, attendance each day will be given by the subscriber. Also sundry horses, mares and cattle to be sold at private sale, at my dwelling plantation, and at my plantation near Mr. Samuel Worthingtons.

THOMAS CO. KEY.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either gun or dog within any of his inclosures.

JOSEPH WILKINS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Stiff, late of the city of Annapolis, butcher, are requested to make speedy payment, and those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts legally attested, that they may be paid.

ELIZABETH STIFF, Administratrix.

July 8, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Joseph Scott's mill in Gunpowder Barrons, Maryland, an English convict servant man, named Allis Ashworth, a waver by trade, born in Yorkshire, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, he is a very lumpy man, broad shouldered, sandy-colored hair, red eyes and beard, he talks slow and much on the brogue, had on and took when he went away, a blue double breasted jacket with sleeves, an old white under ditto, an old off-sabrig shirt, a pair of new tow trousers, a new felt, and a pair of new shoes. Whoever brings the said fellow to the subscriber, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MATTHIAS WISNOR.

N. B. It is supposed he may change his name to Thomas Owen, and probably may have other cloaths than what he ran away with.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, a likely sorrel horse, near fifteen hands high, with a white face, and three white feet, shod all round, paces a traveling pace, but mostly inclines to trot, and gallops well. Whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the subscriber in George-town on Ratowmack, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expenses from

THO. RICHARDSON.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all who that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

JORDAN STEIGER.

ANNO DOMINI 1774.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all who that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

JORDAN STEIGER.

FOR CHANCE.

THE subscriber, Thomas Key, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Straights. For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Stanger at Annapolis, or the master on board.

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if necessary, to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of six hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground: it lies about twenty-five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine spring for stock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who chuse to view it.

Also two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore: both these tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

August 3, 1774.

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should chuse it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises.

JAMES DUNN.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of low ground may be made on it; there are two small settlements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patowmack main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 95 acres, and is about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich and has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

JOHN WELSH.

September 20, 1774.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

A LOT in George-town, on Potomack river, wherein is a brick-house forty four feet long; and thirty-two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two tables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine plank; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds cost of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco.—Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pig-point, Nottingham, Magruder's, warehouse, and Hunting town on Patuxent river wholesale or retail.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by

JOHN BOYD.

At his medicinal store in Baltimore.

In this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, allspice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and fenugreek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpels, bist and common lancets, razors, &c. &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774.

JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances.

September 25, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pig Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required.

THOMAS TILLARD.

SALE of LANDS.

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick-town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

ONE tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antietam, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monokofy, below the upper Ford, containing by patent 135 acres, more or less.

A tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patowmack river, containing by patent, 56 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to

Annapolis, Sept. DANIEL DULANY.
17, 1774. GILBERT BUCHANAN.
JAMES DICK and STEWART.

June 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniences above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

JOHN SWAN.

Maryland, September 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servants men, viz. William George, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high; he has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade: had on and took with him, one check shirt, one osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted binding, and has a small piece of trape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burnham, born in Yorkshire, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair: had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an Englishman, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth: had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an osnabrig shirt, a check ditto, osnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have if 20 miles from home thirty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.
EDWARD NORWOOD.

September 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man, named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, osnabrig ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes latched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have if 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by

JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.
N. B. All matters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

December 19, 1773.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 18th of July from the subscriber living near Elk-Ridge landing, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict servant men, viz. Thomas Boucher, an Englishman, born in Wiltshire, by trade a blacksmith, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, short curled red hair, freckled face and pock-marked, with a blemish in one of his eyes: had on and took with him gray farsenough jacket, gray cloth lapped ditto without sleeves, osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes, and felt hat.

Laurance Fisher, born in the West of England, and speaks in that dialect, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, short red hair, red beard, wide mouth, and thick red lips; had on a cotton jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes and felt hat, supposed to have a forest cloth jacket faced and turned up with red. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or five pounds for either, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

CALEB OWING.

South-River, September 18, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Giffaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Giffaway)

ONE Negro man, and one Negro woman, for ever rent money, sterling, or bills of exchange, also at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Giffaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment.

MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.

September 6, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

A PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children: they are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria,

LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hind hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them as the willys and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, two rooms and a passage on the second, and a servant hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stable, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well-furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract in which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of Mr. Berkeley county.

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 2 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen's seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 1st day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which notice shall be given in the Virginia Gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the first Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen pounds credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county.

WILLIAM BERNARD.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Bump living on Bennet's-creek, near Frederick town, taken up as a stray, a roan horse, thirteen hands and a half high, fourteen or fifteen years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder not plain, supposed to be thus B D, has two white spots on his weather, supposed to have been raised by the collar. Whoever owns the said horse, may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.